

CD NO

25X1A

COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

DATE DISTR 3 March 1952

SUBJECT Airfield South of Odessa

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1X

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF
INFO

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. A military airfield was located south of Odessa (46°23'N/30°43'E), Ukrainian S.S.R. just west of the road leading from Odessa to Lustdorf (46°21'N/30°43'E). [redacted] from destroyed 25X1 buildings that the field had existed during the war. The landing field, 1,000 x 1,800 to 2,000 meters, had a firm grass cover and drainage facilities. No runway or taxiway was available. A spur track led from the eastern to the southern section of the field. Revetments constructed during the war, were observed on the eastern edge of the installation.
2. A four-story barracks building about 15 x 60 meters was located on the southern edge of the field. Several destroyed hangars and buildings were seen just west of the four-story building. The flight control station, a new two-story brick building, was under construction toward the west. A wooden compass compensation stand and an underground fuel dump were in front of the flight control building. Four old low wooden barracks buildings, each about 6 x 25 meters, in the southwestern section of the field, apparently housed lecture and parachute storage rooms. No boundary or obstacle lights were available. A radio installation, consisting of two trellis masts about 30 meters high, a two-sectional antenna, a radio truck, and a generator was observed about 30 meters east of the road from Odessa.
3. The airfield was occupied only by a small guard detail. Four to five trucks carried 100 to 120 men from Odessa to the field every morning and returned them back in the evening. Sentries were posted near the aircraft.
4. Aircraft at the field included 3 to 6 Douglas, 30 U-2s, and 30 to 40 single-engine fighters. The fighters were single-seater low-wing monoplanes with in-line engine, radiator under the engine and in front of the elliptical wings, landing gear retracting outward, tail wheel but no nose wheel. The cabin

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Auth.: HR 70-2
Date: 9 SEP 1978

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formed a step in front and faired into the fuselage and to the rear. A machine gun of about 25 cm projected from each wing. An antenna led from the cockpit to the rudder assembly.

5. Flying at the field included individual take-offs and landings, aerobatics, and formation flights by single-engine planes in formations of four or six. Firing was practiced at a sleeve target towed by a Pe-2 which was not from the field. No air-to-ground firing practices or parachute jumps were performed. Only take-offs and landings by U-2s and DO-3s were apparently made at night. *

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* [REDACTED] Comment. The report, which refers to the Ucessa-Pontan (46°25'N/30°42'E) airfield, supplements and confirms previous information. A sketch [REDACTED] confirms the location of the airfield which is entered on the USAF Target Complex Chart 0250-9997-100. As in 1947, the field was apparently occupied by a pilot school in the summer of 1949. It appears that mostly fighter pilots were being trained. According to a sketch of aircraft drawn [REDACTED] but not forwarded, the planes were Yak-9s.

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